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1910

PRICE LIST OF

GORDINIER'S RE-CLEANED

Timothy and Clover Seed

H. W. GORDINIER

FRANKLIN SQUARE

TROY, N. Y.



H. W. GORDINIER, TROY, N. Y.

THIS business was established in the year 1858. This fact should be carefully borne in mind by every intending purchaser of seeds. For in buying almost anything else the purchaser can tell something about the quality of the goods, but with seeds this is impossible. It is, therefore, important to buy seed from reliable houses, and it is not *economy* to purchase from men whose reputations are not established.

This is the Largest Garden and Farm Seed Store in this section of the country, as we receive and ship out a great number of cars of seed every year. We are in a position to offer you only the very highest grades of Seeds.

We only list here Standard Varieties of Farm and Field Seeds, and also such new things as have been thoroughly tried.

All our Seeds are carefully re-cleaned and from the most reliable sources and growers.

Market prices on this class of Seeds are changing constantly.

Due to our Daily Market Reports we can buy and sell as cheaply as any house in the United States. When our prices seem high write for our latest market quotations.

FIELD SEEDS

It stands to reason that buying in the quantities we do, we can offer you high-grade Re-cleaned Timothy and Clover Seed at a price others offer you low grades for. Remember, all our Seeds are re-cleaned, and we can show you a government test of our seeds. It makes no difference how big or small your order is, Gordinier is in a position to take care of it.

We have built up a big trade by honorable dealing, handling the best grades and giving our customers just what they pay for and expect to get. Send us your order this year.

Remember, our seed is re-cleaned in the largest and most up-to-date plant in this country. When you buy insist on our brands.

WHY BUY WEED SEED?

OUR GOVERNMENT TESTS on SEEDS show them to be over 99% pure. Think it over. Why buy Weed Seed? Have you not enough Weed Seeds now without sowing more, when Gordinier can give you seed that is more than 99% pure, and can show you a true test? Why should you not buy seeds that are free from Weeds?

Our mail order business is increasing every year. Farmers and dealers are buying a better quality of seed. Good seed costs more, but why pay less and buy Weed Seeds?

HOW TO ORDER GORDINIER'S SEEDS

READ CAREFULLY

Mail Order Business We have no canvassers or agents to solicit orders. All outside business is done through mail orders direct to us. This means a saving to our patrons as well as to the firm. Close and prompt attention to such orders and honorable dealing have assured us a steady growth, and we now enjoy an immense mail order business. Our friends and patrons have found by experience that buying through letter is as safe and satisfactory as buying over the counter, and have materially assisted in the extension of our business.

Remittances should be made by Post Office Money Order or Express Money Order. We disclaim all responsibility when remittances are not made as above directed. Where it is not possible to obtain these, the letter should be registered. Postage Stamps will be found a convenient method of remitting for small amounts, and can be used by us to advantage. Coin should not be sent by mail.

Packing No charge is made for boxes or packing, nor for delivery to Freight Depots or Express Offices in Troy, N. Y. We charge for cotton bags as follows, Peck and ½ bushel 10 cents each; 1 bushel, 15 cents each; 2 bushels, 20 cents each.

Order Early It will greatly facilitate shipments if orders are sent in early. We aim to send off all orders the same or next day after receipt, but during the rush season this is impossible, hence the advisability of ordering early.

Name and Address Please remember to write your Name, Post Office, County and State; also give number of Street or P. O. Box, as distinctly as possible; also the nearest Express Office; or if on a Stage route send us special directions, giving us the name of the Express Company delivering the goods.

If You Are Satisfied With Us, with the goods you receive, the treatment we give you and your general business relations with us, will you do us the favor of mentioning the fact to some of your neighbors? If we can please you we can please others, and we assure you that we will be careful to make your friends more than satisfied with the experiment.

Always Remember that we can save you money, no matter where you live. Write us about any seed you would like to know of, and your letter will be answered the same day it is received. If you wish to know exactly what the freight or express would be on any article to your station, write us and we will tell you.

Catalogues We send our customers five catalogues annually, viz.: Garden Seed, Poultry, Farm Implement, Fertilizer and Timothy and Clover Price-list. Customers having more than one address will oblige by stating to which address they wish the Catalogues mailed.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

We have, in season, a complete line of the following Vegetable Plants:

Cabbage Plants
Celery Plants

Pepper Plants
Tomato Plants

SEEDS OF POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS

These are of easy cultivation. As a rule it is best to cut Herbs when in flower, wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade.

Lavender. Perennial. The flowers are usually ready for drying or distilling in June or July.

Marjoram, Sweet. Annual. The tops and leaves are gathered when green in Summer and Autumn, for use in soups. The branches may be cut and dried just before flowering for Winter supply.

Rosemary. Perennial. Very fragrant and has an aromatic bitter taste. Only fit for use the second season.

Sage. Hardy perennial. Used for flavoring and dressing. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just as the plant is coming into flower, and dry quickly in the shade.

Summer Savory. Hardy annual. The dried stems, leaves and flowers are used for flavoring, dressings and soups.

Thyme. Hardy perennial. Purple flower. A medicinal and culinary plant. The leaves and tops are used in soups, and also in making a tea which is a great remedy for nervous headache.

BIRD SEEDS, ETC

Clover Seed

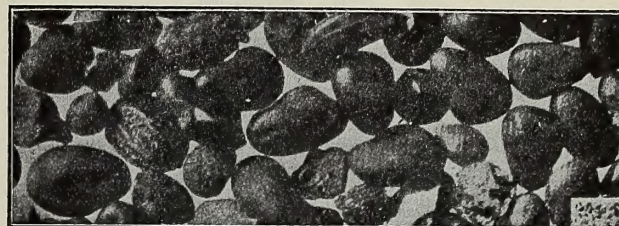
Read why it pays to buy Good Seed. The difference between good and bad Clover Seed.

Quality.—Red Clover seed of good quality is of large size, dark colored, has a decided luster, and is practically free from weed seeds. Red Clover and Timothy seed are sold in more grades than any other seeds, all of the large dealers offering from five to ten qualities at a time. Among these grades will be found seed that is practically free from weeds and dirt, germinating 95 to 98 per cent., as well as screenings made up of small, light-colored or shriveled brown seed with a large percentage of weed seeds, including dodder and many other noxious weeds. These extremes are well represented by the analyses of the two following samples.

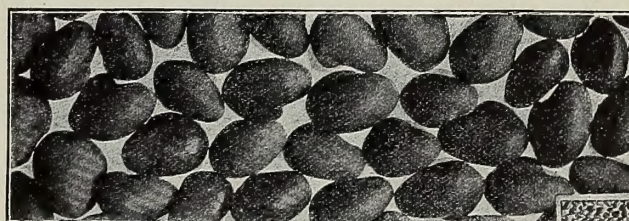
Sample No.	Price paid per 100 pounds	Percentage of weed seeds	Percentage of dirt, sticks and stones	Percentage of red clover seeds	Percentage of red clover seed that germinated	Number of weed seeds per pound	Actual cost per 100 pounds of red clover seed that germinated
1	\$5.20	25.78	26.16	48.06	18.26	139,727	\$28.48
2	15.00	.90	1.08	98.83	95.86	150	15.65

First-class Red Clover seed should contain very few weed seeds. This means at most but a few hundred and should mean less than 100 in each pound. Even this seems a large number, but Clover seed production has not yet received that special attention which insures perfectly clean seed, and a few hundred weed seeds per pound constitutes a small number when compared with the thousands and tens of thousands of weed seeds per pound found in many samples of commercial Red Clover seed. Even very small commercial samples wholly free from weed seeds are extremely rare.

(From Bulletin No. 111, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)



IMPORTED RED CLOVER OF LOW GRADE, NATURAL SIZE AND MAGNIFIED EIGHT TIMES



RED CLOVER OF GOOD QUALITY—THE KIND WE SELL. ASK FOR SAMPLE

Gordinier's Pea Vine, or Mammoth Clover

A great many farmers complain that the Clover does not grow big enough, and we were fortunate in buying this year a quantity of the old-fashioned "English" Pea Vine Clover, which we have seen grown around here to a height of 4 feet 6 inches; for enriching the land and plowing under there is nothing better. Price per lb.

Read what people have to say who use Gordinier's Recleaned Clover Seed. We have hundreds of satisfied customers. Why not you?

Ballston Spa, N. Y., Nov. 20, '09.

Mr. H. W. Gordinier, Troy, N. Y.

Dear Sir: Your letter asking for information in regard to Pea Vine Clover at hand. This year had more hay on one acre of Pea Vine Clover than on four of other kind, and last Spring's seeding the Pea Vine Clover is 100 per cent. better than the other.

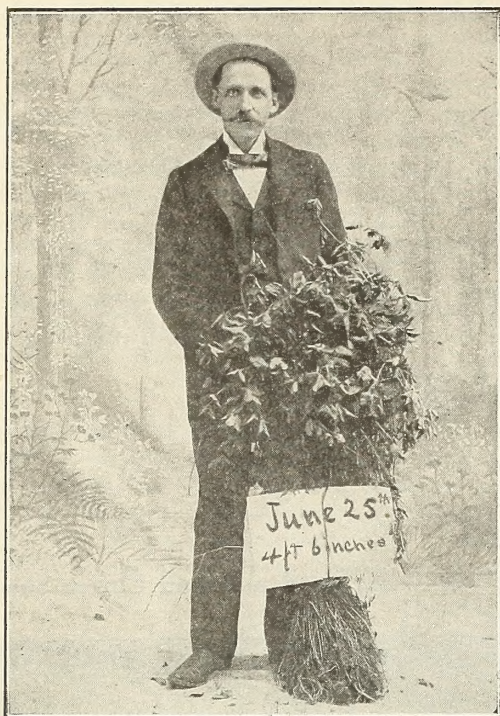
Yours truly,

G. J. BROWN.



FIELD OF PEA VINE CLOVER

H. W. GORDINIER'S TESTED SEEDS



PEA VINE CLOVER

Gordinier's Choice High Grade Extra Clean Clovers

Our brands of medium and Mammoth Clover seed are the purest and best cleaned of all. Our large farm seed business has been built up by honorable dealing, handling the best grades and giving our customers just what they pay for and expect to get. Our Clover and Grass seed business is increasing very rapidly. We have pleased thousands, according to their friendly testimonials and will please any one who will favor us with their order, and we ask you to be friendly and write us for samples and prices when wanting to buy large or small quantities.

Red Clover

More extensively grown in New England than any of the other Clovers. Of very rapid growth and does best on rich, warm loams. Its luxuriant foliage is not only valuable as a food for cattle, but also has the beneficial property of smothering weeds. Though naturally a biennial it may, by close pasturage, be made to last three or more years. Should be sown in the Northern States only in the Spring. Twelve to 14 pounds of seed sufficient for one acre when sown alone. Price per lb.

White Clover

Used largely in lawns and permanent pastures. It is perennial and thrives best on moist soil, but easily accommodates itself to a great variety of soils. Its stems are spreading, slender and creeping. The small, white flower-heads are borne from May to September. Sow 8 pounds to the acre. Price per lb.

Crimson Clover

Much disappointment has resulted from efforts to grow this plant. Poor seed, lack of moisture in the soil at time of sowing, and mistaken ideas of the utility of the plant at the North being fruitful causes. It has a place, however, in Northern agriculture as a rapid-growing, nitrogen-storing plant. Sown in July or August, it will make sufficient growth by December, even though it should Winter kill, to store in the soil all the nitrogen required by a following crop. It not only makes a more rapid growth, but also decays far more rapidly underground than other varieties of Clover, and thus quickly converts food for other crops. As it makes much of its growth when Winter Wheat and Rye are dormant it should not be sown with these crops for it will take the ground. If it survives the Winter, if not wanted for seed, it may be pastured, plowed under when in bloom, or cut for forage. If grown for hay, Crimson Clover must be cut just as it begins to blossom (earlier rather than later) as, if allowed to stand longer, the spines on the seed capsule become hard and irritate the mouth, and it is stated that horses have been killed by eating the over-ripe hay. Sow fifteen to twenty pounds per acre broadcast of our home-grown seed and harrow in well. Price per lb.

Hebron, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1909.

Mr. H. W. Gordinier,

Dear Sir: In answer to your letter concerning Pea Vine Clover seed I am pleased to say that we have a splendid catch of the Clover. It is somewhat larger in stalk and leaf than the Northern. If it Winters well I think I shall be pleased with and consider it well worth the extra cost. I cannot tell much about it until Spring. All of your seed gave extra good satisfaction in this neighborhood. Expect to have some of your seed the coming season.

Respectfully,

F. J. WILSON.

Greenwich, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1909.

Mr. H. W. Gordinier, Troy, N. Y.

Dear Sir: Replying to your favor of November 18, as to Clover seed purchased from you last Spring, can state I mixed the Pea Vine and Large Common Clover together, and it certainly has done fine, notwithstanding the prolonged dry weather; one field of 12 acres especially, near the highway, has attracted the attention of travelers all the Fall. I think it preferable to mix these Clovers; no doubt it makes a better stand in all conditions of soil. I intend to purchase some of Pea Vine and Large Common from you the coming Spring, and I wish to say right here that all the seeds I have purchased of you from year to year have always proved very satisfactory indeed, which, as you know, is all important to us farmers.

Very truly,

F. H. HILLMAN.

Cambridge, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1909.

H. W. Gordinier,

Dear Sir: In reply I will say that there is a good stand of Clover all over the field that was seeded last Spring with seed from your store, much better than I have had for a number of years. I am willing to pay more for seed that does well, and in the Spring will send you my order.

DONALD INGRAHAM.

Alfalfa

There is no State in the Union where Alfalfa cannot be successfully grown. A few hints on Alfalfa:—The presence of lime in some form, either in the soil or subsoil, seems to be essential. If it is known that there is no lime in the soil, lime should be applied as a top dressing when the land is being plowed preparatory to sowing the seed. Good drainage is necessary, for an excess of surface water soon rots out the roots. Use not less than 20 pounds of seed to the acre. Price per lb.

This valuable forage plant should have a place on every farm where the soil conditions do not prohibit its growth. It can be grown on any fairly well drained ground, a limestone soil being most desirable, and will send its tap root down through permeable soil until it strikes water, depths of sixty feet having been reached. It flourishes on strong lime soils even when the rotten limestone rock comes within a few inches of the surface. It is counted the most valuable forage crop at the State Experiment Station at Geneva, where the soil is a heavy clay loam, and throughout the western part of the State there are many well established fields in situations varying from river bottom lands to hill tops. The first essential in growing Alfalfa is clean soil, the seedling is slender and easily smothered by weeds. Second, sow fresh American-grown seed fifteen to twenty pounds to the acre. The seed may be sown broadcast, but better results are had where it is drilled in rows twelve to twenty inches apart and kept well cultivated until the plants become established. Seeding is generally done in early Spring, but much success is reported from sowings made in July and August on sandy lands and river bottoms. Third, cut when just commencing to bloom whether the plant be large or small, if allowed to form seed the growth of the plant ceases. Two or even three cuttings may be made during the season in this latitude after the plant becomes established. The yield of hay in the Eastern States is from four tons to the acre upward, depending upon the fertility of the soil. The hay is palatable and nutritious. It is composed almost wholly of muscle-forming elements and should be fed with corn meal for fattening purposes. Experiment stations place the feeding value of Alfalfa hay at \$20.00 per ton, as against Timothy at \$12.00 per ton. Never pasture the Alfalfa field. It is too valuable as a hay producer to risk injury from stock. To make the best Alfalfa hay it should be cut when the first flowers commence to appear, as, if cut when in full bloom, or even later, the stems might become woody and hard.

Alsike Clover

This is sometimes called Swedish Clover. It is one of the hardiest varieties known, and is intermediate in appearance between the Red and White Clovers, possessing many of the qualities common to both. It is used more particularly in the East for sowing on wet lands, but it succeeds on any soil. It is very nutritious, and good for either green food, pasturing or hay. It should always be included in pasture mixtures. It is a great favorite with bee raisers and its flowers afford excellent forage for bees. It has become very popular the last few years, on account of the short crops and high prices of Red Clover, and large quantities of it have been used. It is designed to continue in favor as the farmers get acquainted with its merits. Sow (if alone), 8 to 10 pounds to the acre. Price per lb.

Timothy

We carry the largest stock of Timothy seed in this section of the State. We supply granges as well as private trade. Ask for samples on any of the following grades.

Re-cleaned Globe Timothy

A Government test of this seed shows it to be 99.86 per cent. pure, and for purity and cleanness cannot be surpassed, and is the best and cheapest seed a farmer can buy. Gordinier cannot recommend this seed too highly. You cannot buy a better seed. Write for samples. Price per bus.

Re-cleaned Pine Tree Timothy

We offer this grade as an extra pure and clean seed, not as handsome to the eye as Globe, as it has more hulls on, but the sowing value in comparison to cost makes this seed very popular at moderate cost. Government test 99.50 per cent. Write for sample. Price per bus.

Bison Brand Timothy

This grade is what most dealers sell as a high grade seed, and has a large sale due to the low price. Remember all our Timothy is re-cleaned. Write for sample. Government test 98.01 per cent. Price per bus.

Oats

All Oats are thoroughly screened and fanned to preserve only the heaviest seeds. Absolutely free from smut.

Northern Grown Oats

Owing to numerous requests from our patrons for stock seed grown in Canada, we made arrangements this year for the growing of several of our principal varieties in Northern latitudes. The result is that we have an extra-select stock of the following varieties to offer our customers. The seed is extra bright, tests from 38 to 42 pounds per bushel. These Oats are all carefully screened and fanned to remove small or light Oats and all weed seeds. Samples will be gladly sent on application. Broadcast or drill, from 2 to 3 bushels per acre.

We are not great believers in fancy Oats at extravagant prices, but we do believe an occasional change of seed is a paying investment, and that new hybrids have been introduced of great value. The stock we offer was especially grown for us for seed, and carefully re-cleaned by us, and who would not grow pure, reliable, choice improved heavy Oats, in preference to the light, mixed, chaffy kinds, that only yield half a crop of inferior quality?

Gordinier's Sensation Oats

Sure Croppers, Very Heavy, Stout Straw, and Never Lodges, Which Accounts for Its Beautiful Color.

We offer you carefully grown seed raised entirely from selected stock. The result of this care in selection is shown in the crop, which is the finest ever grown, and averaging upwards of 80 bushels to the acre. So that the seed now offered as Gordinier's Sensation is the very best, and everyone should renew their stock at once. This wonderful grain stands the test even in the driest seasons, and to-day, after hundreds of trials in all parts of the country, its fame is higher and more secure than ever before. Reports from all sections indicate a satisfaction that is truly gratifying, but not more than was expected when it was first sent out, for it had been thoroughly tried and proved to be the most prolific variety of Oats on record. One hundred bushels to the acre have been raised, and that certainly ought to satisfy the most exacting. On fields to which no fertilizer has been applied for two years, 70 bushels to the acre have been produced. This year all that has been claimed for it has again been realized. An average of 80 pounds has been raised from a single pound of seed—30 pounds in excess of what was claimed for it when first introduced. The grain is white, large and plump; ripens early, has a stiff straw of good length. It tatters freely and throws up a large number of stems, and therefore can be sown thinner than ordinary Oats. It is as nearly rust-proof as any Oats can be. Every one who raises Oats should try the variety. An Oat that will yield 50 to 70 bushels to the acre with ordinary culture is good enough to raise and good enough for everybody to make a trial of. On good soil and with good weather it will go far ahead. Price per bus.



SAMPLE GORDINIER'S SENSATION OATS



A FIELD OF SENSATION OATS

Gordinier's Wonderful-Four-Rowed Barley

This wonderful Barley has now been grown by us for several years past with the best results, so we can safely guarantee it in every way as being the very best Barley for farmers to raise. The hull remains tight, which fact alone places it at the head of all Barley. Is four-rowed, of unusual length of head, well packed with solid, plump grains clear to the tips. Is the earliest to ripen, hence valuable to plant either in the extreme North or extreme South, and will do equally as well in the Middle States. Frost will not hurt it, and it can be planted early in March and ripens in June, therefore suited in every way to be easily handled by the farmer. The straw is somewhat larger and taller than common Barley, but much stiffer, and will stand up on any soil. Will produce about 80 bushels to the acre, and combines all the rich and nutritious qualities of the bearded sorts, and being beardless, is easily handled and can be fed to stock the same as Oats. By reason of the above facts this Barley is worth more money to the farmer, especially so when you consider that Barley weighs 48 pounds to the bushel, as against Oats 32 pounds, besides producing more bushels to the acre and selling for twice the money per bushel. Try it and you will be pleased with your bargain. Price per bus.

Gordinier's Spring Rye

The Most Remarkable Rye Now Under Cultivation.

A more profitable crop than Oats. Distinct from the Winter Rye, grain of finer quality and more productive; can be successfully grown in any latitude, and is now being largely sown in the Middle States in place of Oats, being a much more profitable crop, on account of the production of nearly four times the straw, and also as a "catch" crop, where Winter grain has failed. The straw is equally as valuable as that of the Fall and Winter Rye, standing stiff 3 to 5 feet high. Produces 30 to 40 bushels of grain per acre. As it does not stool like Winter Rye, not less than 2 bushels to the acre should be sown. Price per bus.

Gordinier's American Spring Wheat

The Greatest Spring Wheat in the World.

Glories in the distinction of being the only Spring Wheat doing well everywhere—East, South, West or North. Everywhere it pays to sow it. Long, finely-shaped heads, filled to the top with heavy kernels. This variety of Spring Wheat is the result of long and careful experimenting, obtained through crossing and careful selection. The most prolific, heaviest-stooling, strongest-growing variety of Spring Wheat. The ear is very long and filled up to the point with fine, plump, reddish kernels. It is a great milling wheat and produces more of the choicest flour to the bushel than any wheat I know of, and this point alone makes it the greatest milling Wheat in the world. Price per bus.

Dawson's Golden Chaff Wheat

This variety has gained great popularity in the last few years on account of the large yields produced, and its hardiness and vigor and especially on account of its freedom from the attacks of the Hessian fly. Where the fly is troublesome there is no better kind to raise than this. For some reason the fly will leave the Golden Chaff Wheat alone while other kinds in the same or adjoining fields are destroyed by it. The plant is of great vigor and will succeed on almost any soil. The heads are quite long, bald and usually well filled with large light amber-colored grain of good quality. We have heard of very large yields from this Wheat and have had good success with it on our own farm. Yields of 38 to 45 bushels per acre are not unusual. We offer some first-class pure seed. Price per bus.

Millets

Very Important to Buyers of Millet

Common Millet is offered and sold by many dealers as German Millet. The seed bears sufficient resemblance to German Millet to deceive inexperienced purchasers, and to make the prices asked by other houses for the true German Millet seem unreasonable. Do not buy German Millet without the distinct and positive assurance that it is Southern-grown seed.

Millets and Hungarian

These are best used as catch crops to help out when pasture and other forage is short, or to occupy land which would otherwise be idle. A readily available crop for use in short rotations. Good to grow on foul land to rid it of weeds. An excellent nurse crop to sow (thinly) with Clover and grass in Midsummer. Do best on a fertile mellow soil which has had a liberal application of barnyard manure. If other fertilizers are employed they should be scattered on the ground after plowing and harrowed in as these plants feed near the surface. Stubble land may be disked and the seed harrowed in; $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel seed to acre if drilled; $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 bushel if broadcasted. Sowing may be done at any time after the ground is warm, May 20 to August 1. Sow thinly if seed is wanted, thickly if for hay or forage, as thin seeding results in coarse-stalked plants. Cutting for hay should always be made before the seed begins to ripen, and may be done at any time after the heads have formed. A second crop may sometimes be obtained when the seed is sown early and first crop cut as soon as the plants come into bloom. A fine quality of ensilage may be made by using Millet with some leguminous crop like Cow Peas, Soy Beans or Clover. Cutting for hay should be made when the ground is dry. Cut after the dew is off, allow the grass to lie in the swath until partially dry, then gather into stacks and let stand until thoroughly cured after the manner of curing Clover. Millet should not be fed to horses, as it sometimes causes serious injury.



Hungarian Millet. Siberian Millet. Southern German Millet. Japanese, or Barnyard Millet.

These are best used as catch crops to help out when pasture and other forage is short, or to occupy land which would otherwise be idle. A readily available crop for use in short rotations. Good to grow on foul land to rid it of weeds.

Japanese Millet

A distinct new variety, which has been called "Billion Dollar Grass," owing to its high value. Comes from Japan. Has yielded at the rate of 6¾ tons of dry straw and over 90 bushels of seed per acre. Unlike the common Millet, this threshes very easily. Is superior in every respect to other Millets. Plants attain an average height of 6 feet, are short-jointed, and at every joint there is put forth an immense number of long, thick, fleshy leaves that increase its value as a cattle food. Sow in May or June broadcast, 25 pounds per acre, or in drills 20 pounds per acre. Price per bus.

German Millet

About two weeks later than common Millet. Seed is Southern grown. More than double the quantity of fodder is

produced on the same ground than from Northern stock. Grows 4 to 5 feet high, yielding an abundance of leaves; heads closely condensed; spikes numerous; seeds round, golden yellow, in rough sheaths. Sow 50 pounds to the acre. Price per bus.

Siberian Millet

A new and wonderfully productive forage plant from Russia, which has given excellent results. Extremely hardy; about two weeks earlier than German Millet; grows about 4 feet high. Stooling properties remarkable, 41 stalks having been grown from one seed. Hay and fodder very nutritious, much liked by all kinds of stock. Sow in May or June, 30 pounds to the acre. Price per bus.

Hungarian Millet

The most popular annual Millet, growing quickly and freely, making a heavy stand upon the land and yielding two or three tons of hay per acre. Said to draw heavily upon the fertility of the soil. Sow 48 pounds to the acre in May, June or July. Price per bus.

Gordinier's Pedigree Seed Corn

To increase the yield per acre we have: 1, selected from the highest yielding strains from the highest yielding varieties; 2, eliminated the barren stalks; 3, selected seed ears from the stalk, not from the wagon box; 4, employed a system of drying that insures a high germination and vigorous growth; 5, stored the seed under ideal conditions to preserve high germination and vigor; 6, butted, tipped, and hand picked the Corn, to provide uniformity, because uniformity combined with high germination means the perfect stand, and backed by breeding and selection, the maximum yield. In fact, we have done everything to make the perfect Seed Corn—more than has ever been done before.

There are a few principles which are applicable in all localities. In two fields of equal strength of soil, one Fall plowed, the other Spring plowed, the Fall plowing will nearly always make the best yield of Corn. Data gathered from many experiments shows that from 3½ to 5½ inches is the most profitable depth to plow. Too much stress cannot be laid on the preparation of the seed bed. Too often the seed bed is poorly prepared and the ground lumpy and cloddy. If it is impossible to break all the clods and lumps, at least get them on top of the ground, but let the seed bed underneath the surface be as fine as an onion bed, or as fine as you can make it. When the little Corn roots begin to feel around for something to live on, they find plant food that is immediately available and respond accordingly in their more rapid growth and development. Depth of planting depends entirely on the season. In cold, wet seasons, plant shallow so that the kernels of Corn will be in the warmest portion of the seed bed. The temperature of the soil varies from 10 to 30 degrees Fahrenheit in the first three inches. In hot, dry seasons, plant deep to obtain moisture for the sprouting kernel. A cultivation with a weeder or harrow before the Corn is through the ground is often desirable, if the field is weedy or if a hard crust has been formed by a hot sun after a beating rain. Many good stands of Corn are ruined on account of a little lack of care just at the critical stage. The old question of surface vs. shovel cultivators seems to have sifted down to surface or shallow cultivation vs. shovel or deep cultivation and seems to be not so much a question of implements as of their proper use.

Gordinier's 90-Day—Earliest High Yielding Corn

The average yield per acre of this variety has steadily increased until this year we have several fields which yielded over 80 bushels per acre and which were two weeks earlier in maturity than any other variety. This variety becomes very profitable as a feeding Corn for the reason that it is sufficiently mature for that purpose early in September. In extreme northern districts, where frost may be expected about the 25th or 30th of August, this Corn has no equal for silage

purposes. We have bred 90-day Corn not to produce large ears but rather to increase the average number of ears per stalk. In this way we have held the Early Maturity, but have also increased the yield per acre. We recommend this variety for late planting in wet districts where excessive rains or floods have delayed the season. When planted the first week in June, it matures before frost and produces a heavy yield of Corn and fodder. Considering the quality of both Corn and fodder produced by this variety, we do not believe there is any Corn that can compare with it for the use of the man who feeds silage to dairy cows. Price per bus.

Reid's Thoroughbred Yellow Dent

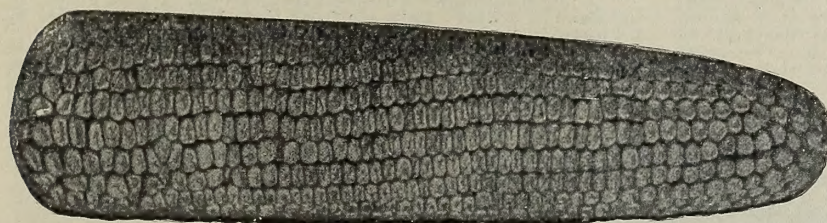
If any seed grain can truly be called pedigreed, the Reid's Yellow Dent Field Corn is certainly entitled to be known as such, as its history dates many years back. It has been bred up and selected with painstaking care to what is at the present time one of the best varieties of Yellow Corn grown. Ear medium in size, remarkably uniform, and of a bright yellow color, with solid, deep grain and small red cob. Has from 18 to 24 rows of kernels on the cob, 50 to 60 grains in the row, and is well filled over the ends, and especially the butt, leaving a small shank, which makes it a great favorite with huskers. Best shredding sort, as it shatters the least of any by actual test. In some of the principal Corn growing States of the West it has no equal, and reports from many other States are very flattering. The Iowa Experiment Station report of 1901 gave the Reid's Yellow Dent an average of 100 bushels per acre, while the Agricultural Students' Union of Ohio in 1903 gave it a yield of 14 per cent. above all other varieties. As a winner of prizes from the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, and at Western Corn carnivals and shows down to the present time, it stands at the head. Price per bus.

Gordinier's Gold Standard Leaming

In confining our offerings of this variety to one strain, we believe we are placing before you the best blood of the Leaming Corn that has so far been produced. We have changed the general type of this variety, breeding it richer in color, longer in kernel, and somewhat rougher in seed coat. We have greatly increased its yielding capacity and have increased the oil and protein content until it has become an Ideal Feeders Corn. The ears are from 8 to 11 inches long, 7½ to 8 inches in circumference, weighing from 12 to 17 ounces each. The stalks range from 9 to 12 feet in height, with many large, broad leaves, making it the finest Corn for silage. The man who feeds cattle cannot afford to be without this variety. The medium rough kernel containing the highest percentage of oil and protein make it the most perfect Corn for feeding purposes that has been offered by any seedman. Price per bus.

Gordinier's Evergreen Sugar Corn for Green Fodder

Many farmers prefer this for ensilage purposes, owing to the large percentage of saccharine matter in the stalks. The seed offered is specially grown for fodder purposes, being of quick growth and early maturity. Sown at the rate of 2 bushels per acre in drills 4 feet apart, it makes splendid stalks 6 to 8 feet high, which are of the finest quality for feeding green, cutting for ensilage or curing for fodder. Price per bus.



GOLD STANDARD LEAMING CORN

Iowa Gold Mine Ensilage Corn

The deepest grained, purest yellow Corn in existence. The Corn that has put thousands of good gold dollars into the pockets of our farmers and dairymen. The Iowa Gold Mine Corn is giving such eminent satisfaction that we again give it the place of honor in the Corn family. It puts gold dollars in the pockets of all who use it. I can only repeat what I said about it in 1908.

This magnificent variety of Corn will grow 14 feet high and matures with our field varieties. It has the largest kernel and smallest cob of any Ensilage Corn known. The grain value of this wonderful variety is about double that of the Leaming or Pride of the North with their immense cobs and small kernels. It is everything that the Pride of the North and Leaming can possibly be, with the great grain producing quality added. There you have it in a nutshell. It is the biggest milk and money producer on the American continent. We have decided to offer it this season on the ear also, as many of our farmers have expressed a desire for it. Price per bus. shelled.

Gordinier's Pride of the North Corn

This variety of extra early Seed Corn which was originated some twenty years ago in northern Iowa, has sprung into prominence until now it is considered by many to be the best early Dent Corn grown. It is a strong, hardy, vigorous grower from the day it is planted and has yielded excellent crops, when planted as late as July 4th. The ears, which are from 8 to 10 inches in length, have 14 to 16 rows of deep yellow kernels, closely set together on a small red cob and fully twenty-five per cent. of the stalks bear two good, sound ears. This Corn is an excellent variety to plant for early feeding, as it can be ground almost as soon as picked, and can be planted thicker in the hill and at the same time bear full-sized ears. Pride of the North is especially adapted for planting in high latitudes and will mature a crop further North than any of the other Dent Corns and can always be depended upon to mature a crop of good sound Corn. It ripens earlier, dries out quicker, makes better fodder, stands drouth better, and will yield more No. 1 shelled Corn to the acre than any other early variety, and at the same time brings a higher market price. Stockmen will find this Corn invaluable in times of scarcity of early fodder as it can be cut and put away long before any danger of frost and is extensively grown on land to be cleared early for sowing Fall Wheat. Price per bus.

Gordinier's Improved Early Sheeptooth

Nearly two weeks earlier and better adapted for fodder and ensilage in the Northern States than the ordinary Southern Sheeptooth. The stalks are 12 to 14 feet in height, and enormously productive. This improved sort is generally superseding all known varieties for ensilage purposes. Price per bus.

Flint Varieties

Nearly all Flint varieties shipped on ear, bus. 72 lbs. Special prices on large quantities. In this list the planter will find all that is best in field varieties.

Plant the Best. It Costs Only a Few Cents an Acre More.

Corn is the most important of all farm crops, not only in quantity, but in value. More acres are devoted to the growing of Corn than any other crop. My Corn is grown for seed, not for feeding or milling. The seed stock is carefully selected, the growing crop is given attention, and the Corn is carefully sorted before shelling. This is why my Seed Corn costs more than milling Corn. You can't afford to plant common Corn of uncertain variety and vitality, even if it should not cost you a cent. You had better pay, if necessary, \$5.00 a bushel, or even more for High Bred Seed Stock. The value of the average Corn crop can be more than doubled by planting my High Grade Seed of improved varieties.

Gordinier's Improved Twelve-Rowed Corn

Twelve-rowed corn yields more per acre than 8-rowed. The ears are larger in circumference and have more corn on them. For this reason, leading dairymen are planting it for the silo and for early feed. Twelve-Rowed Flint is a selection from the well-known Longfellow Flint or Yankee Corn. It is just as early as Longfellow and has the same beautiful, clear yellow color. The one objection to Twelve-Rowed in the past has been that the ears were too short. By careful selection, we have materially lengthened the ears, so that now we have it nearly as long as the original Longfellow. All the stock we offer is home grown and very choice. Price per bus.

Early Longfellow Flint

The most popular of all Flint varieties. It is a beautiful 8-rowed yellow Flint, with slender, straight ears, 10 to 15 inches long. Kernels are large and wide, and cob very small. Ripens in 75 to 85 days, and very prolific. Well adapted to the Northern States, and largely grown in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Price per bus.

(Our stock is Nebraska grown and is all shelled.)

Sanford's White Flint

The ears are of unusual length, 12 to 15 inches, smooth and symmetrical in shape, of a flinty-white color. Makes a very sturdy, vigorous growth, with broad and succulent leaves. Stalks usually have 2 or 3 ears each. Price per bus.

Early White Flint

It is the earliest and best White Flint variety grown. In many respects, resembles the Longfellow, but it is a white Corn. The ears are long and slender, grain rather small, plump, and cob is well filled. In many sections, farmers will not grow any other variety. I have found that it is known under several names in different sections. It is a very prolific variety, stalks producing two to three ears. If you want a White Flint Corn, you cannot get a better variety. Price per bus.

Mammoth Eight-Rowed Early Yellow Flint Corn

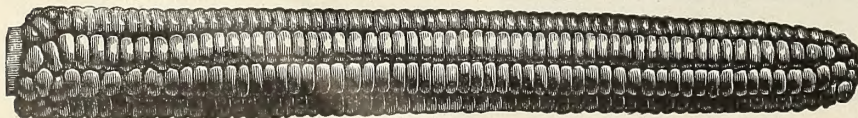
Is the best Flint Corn, either for crop or silo in cultivation. It is the largest variety grown. The stalks average 8 to 10 feet in height, each stalk carrying from one to three ears. It leaves profusely, nearly to the ground, and both the leaves and stalks are sweet. Mammoth Yellow Flint produces more and longer ears than does any other variety. The ears average from 10 to 18 inches in length. Another remarkable feature of this Corn is that it is early, being fully ripe and ready for the knife within 100 days from date of planting. Summing up the good qualities of this Corn, will say: First, that it is the earliest field Corn grown. Second, it is the largest growing Flint Corn in cultivation, as far as growth of stalks and leaves are concerned. Third, it grows larger ears and more of them than any other variety in cultivation. Fourth, the entire plant, stalks and leaves, are sweet, and stock will eat this fodder closer, either in the form of ensilage or dry fodder, than the stalks of any other Corn grown with the exception of Sweet Corn. All my stock is grown from carefully selected seed. The seed I furnish my customers is from hand-picked ears ten inches in length or over, thoroughly dry and cured before shelling. Price per bus.

Improved Smut Nose Corn

A fine well-known 8-rowed Flint variety, largely grown in the Eastern States. Ears are from 10 to 12 inches long, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. Rows straight and even, filled to the tip with medium sized kernels. Will mature in 80 to 90 days from time of planting, according to soil and season. A sure cropper on poor land. Price per bus.

King Philip Flint

A very early 8-rowed Red Flint. Ripens in 80 days. Stalks are very leafy, splendid for feeding green or for silage. Extremely hardy and a good cropper on poor land. Price per bus.



LONGFELLOW FLINT

Miscellaneous Seeds and Grains

It Costs You Nothing to Have a Look.

Before you buy from any other source let us submit you samples of our Grass Seeds. We are satisfied that after seeing our samples you will have nothing else.

Japanese Buckwheat

A popular early variety of Buckwheat. It grows a large, heavy straw, with many branches, and succeeds well in the extreme North. About a week earlier than Silver Hull. The grain is very large, of dark brown color. Sow from June 10 to July 10, one bushel per acre. Prof. Moore urges Wisconsin farmers to grow more Buckwheat. He says: "The increasing favor of Buckwheat for human consumption and as an animal food has caused a great demand for it within the past two or three years. On account of the small amount grown in this State, a large portion of the flour and Buckwheat feeds are shipped in from other States. Buckwheat will grow on lands that are low in nitrogen and produce a fairly good crop. In many instances where other crops have been killed by frost, excessive moisture or insect enemies, the ground can be used for Buckwheat, as this crop admits being sown as late as July 4th." Price per bus.

Silver Hull Buckwheat

The best variety in our estimation. It has a rather small grain, light gray in color, nearly round in shape. Our farmers here are sowing Silver Hull quite generally now in preference to Japanese, as it not only sells better, but they claim it yields more. We have a large stock to offer this year of fancy seed, grown right here. Price per bus.



DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Dwarf Essex Rape

This plant will produce a greater weight of forage within a given time than any other known to the farmer, provided it is sown in rich soil. The yield will be proportioned to the amount of fertilizing material used. The plant will be ready for pasture in six or eight weeks. If for soiling, best sow in drills, using one to two pounds of seed per acre, and cultivate as long as there is room between the rows. For pasture four pounds per acre may be sown broadcast either alone or with Barley or Oats. Barley is preferred as shading the Rape less. One acre of Rape well grown will supply pasturage for twelve sheep six or eight weeks. It furnishes excellent soiling food for any live stock. Sheep and hogs may be pastured upon it. Horses and cattle are apt to tread it out. It should be fed moderately at first, as, in common with other green vegetation, it causes bloating if eaten in excess. The above applies to true Dwarf Essex Rape. There are other varieties of Rape seed costing less, but nearly worthless for pasturage. Our seed is of our own importation. Price per lb.

White Canada Field Peas

These Peas are grown principally for their vines which make hay equal to the best Clover hay. They are usually sown with Oats and cut when the Oats head out but before the grain is ripe. If any one is likely to be short of hay he will do well to sow a few acres of Oats and Peas. We have used this hay for sheep, horses and cows with the best results. It is as easily cured as Clover and will yield large crops. We sow 2 bushels of Peas and 1 bushel of Oats per acre. Sow early in the Spring. Price per bus.



CANADA PEAS

Soja, or Soy Bean

This Bean, as yet so little known in the Eastern States, is of great value as a forage plant, a soil renovator and food producer. It will grow wherever white Beans flourish and will yield within 90 days from planting, 8 to 12 tons of green forage more nutritious than Clover. Will store in the soil a considerable amount of nitrogen and if allowed to mature will produce from 30 to 60 bushels of Beans, richer in protein and having a higher feeding value than any other food grown, for cattle, sheep or swine. The Beans should be ground before feeding. Seed should be planted after the ground is thoroughly warm. Drill 28 to 30 inches between rows, 10 to 15 quarts per acre, leaving plants 4 to 6 inches apart in the rows. Price per bus.

The culture is not difficult. Sow just after Corn planting, when the ground is warm, in drills 30 inches apart and 3 or 4 inches apart in the drill. From one to two pecks will seed an acre. When desired for hay, cut when the pods are partly developed. Soy Beans mixed with Corn make splendid silage. Every man who has a silo, try them. We offer seed of three leading early varieties, and our seed is all Northern grown.

Velvet Bean

Used by the farmers in Louisiana as a forage plant, and also as a fertilizer plant for turning. under just in the same way as the Cow Pea. Stock readily eat the vines and leaves, and the Beans, when ground with or without the pod, are used in place of Oats or Corn, or mixed with them. As a fertilizer for orange groves the Velvet Bean is said to be unequalled. It is planted in rows 4 feet apart and 1 foot in the row, 2 or 3 Beans in a place, as soon as danger of frost is past. Yield, 20 to 35 bushels to the acre. Price per bus.



SOJA BEANS



COW PEAS SOWN JUNE 16, PLOWED UNDER AUGUST 31

Cow Peas

The principal varieties grown in the Northern States are the Black and Whippoorwill, a brown striped Pea. Sow after the season for Corn planting, when the ground is thoroughly warmed. Most of the failures with this crop have resulted from sowing too early, the seed either rotting or the plants making but a feeble start, from which they never fully recover and often being choked out by weeds. The ground should be free from weeds and to make it so, should be harrowed two or three times at intervals of five to seven days before Peas are planted. Sow 1 to 1½ bushels per acre, if broadcast, and if drilled, 20 to 30 pounds. Cover 1½ to 2 inches deep. Drilling 30 inches apart and cultivating between the rows is the best method of culture. When the plants begin to run they should be allowed to cover the ground. May be sown with Oats for forage, one-third Oats, two-thirds Peas broadcast. As far north as Michigan Cow Peas have made a vine growth of 8 feet and root growth of 5 to 6 feet, and have matured over 30 bushels of seed per acre. Sown after early Potatoes are dug, the Peas will make fine feed in eight weeks. Will keep down the weeds and leave the land in splendid condition for any succeeding crop. This plant makes one of the best quick-growing cover crops to plow under for enriching the soil.

New Era

These so-called "Cow Peas" are really a small Bean of strong running growth, with a large and abundant glossy dark-green foliage. The vines may be cut either for feeding green or they can be cured for Winter use. They are also most desirable for ensilage; for this purpose the seed should be planted in the hills with field Corn, as the vines running up the Corn-stalks are easily harvested and the combination of Corn-stalks and Bean vines makes excellent ensilage. This variety is of extra strong growth and most productive of dry seed. Seed should not be planted until the trees are well out in leaf. For drills 3 feet apart use one-half bushel per acre, or 1 bushel broadcast, while planted in hills 4 by 4 feet with Corn, one-quarter bushel is sufficient. The earlier they can be sown in the Spring the larger the crop of dry seeds can be produced, as the vines make a continuous growth until cut off by the frost. Price per bus.

Cow Pea—Whippoorwill

A very early-maturing variety of upright or bush growth. Ripening early, the crop may be harvested in time to plant Winter grain in the Fall, providing the seed can be planted by the middle of May. The seed is light brown, speckled darker brown, of the same size and coloring as the eggs of the whippoorwill. Price per bus.

Strictly Northern-Grown Seed

Sand Vetch, Winter Vetch and Hairy Vetch

Michigan Sand Vetch is a very valuable forage plant and is rapidly becoming extremely popular as year after year the farmers of this country are learning more of its true value. It is noted for its extreme hardiness, is highly valuable in the north as a Winter cover crop to prevent leaching, is also valuable for forage and fertilizing purposes. It withstands hard Winters being hardier than Wheat. It is an annual, but drops its seed freely and will come up year after year on the same ground. It does well on nearly all soils and is especially recommended for poor land, where it thrives and improves the soil wonderfully as it is very rich in nitrogen. It belongs to the Pea family but the vines are nearly twice as long and leafy as Peas. It may be sown in the Spring or Fall with any crop of grain. It remains green all Winter and is valuable for early pasturing as well as for fertilizing. It is extremely early and has enormous value for feeding purposes. Drought, heat, and cold do not affect it. It is eagerly eaten by all kinds of stock. The Washington Department of Agriculture estimates the value of an acre of this Vetch plowed under is equivalent to putting into the ground twenty to forty dollars worth of commercial fertilizer. When sown in August or September it covers the ground before Winter sets in and prevents washing of the soil during Winter and early Spring, which saves a great portion of mineral fertilizers contained in the soil which otherwise would wash out. When sown in April or early May it can be cut in July, the second growth affording excellent pasture during the Summer. The yield of green forage runs from twelve to twenty tons per acre. It is suited to any soil



SHOWING SAMPLE OF VETCH AS GROWN IN THIS COUNTY



VETCH

and is valuable in this respect as it produces good crops on poor, sandy soil, while on good land it grows to a height of four or five feet and produces enormous crops. Every farmer in the United States who raises any stock should have a field of it, as it is much more nutritious than clover and can be fed to any kind of stock with perfect safety. It is a rapid grower and thrives on little moisture. If raised for hay it should be left standing until some seeds have become well formed.

When we first started our stock four years ago the crop did not amount to much as we planted imported seed. The second year it did better and the third year still better, as it was becoming acclimated, and this year the yield which we got was truly wonderful. Very few seedsmen grow their Sand Vetch; most of it is imported. Sow thirty to forty pounds of seeds per acre, either broadcast or in drills. To get the best results from it sow about one-half bushel of Rye or Oats per acre with it to furnish support for the vine. Price per lb.

Sorghum, or Sugar Cane

For Fodder.—Sow 1st to 15th of June, 10 pounds seed per acre and harrow to cover 1 to 2 inches. Harvest after first frost. Cut with selfbinder or mower and after 3 days' sun put up in large cocks and feed from field, or store in long 8-foot wide racks, near feed lot. Yield 8 to 10 tons per acre. Cows and all stock do well when fed on it as on grass. They will eat it up "slick and clean."

Sugar Cane is quite desirable to plant for green forage during the Summer months or for making ensilage. The stalks are tender and filled with rich sweet sap. The plant branches quite freely and will sprout out a second time if not cut too closely in the green state.

Miscellaneous Grasses

Red Top

Herd's Grass. A very hardy native perennial grass, succeeding best on moist land. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, however, even to quite dry situations and

stands our hot climate admirably. It is, perhaps, the most permanent grass we have, and it enters largely into the composition of our best natural pastures. It remains green for the greater part of the year, and its long, trailing stems form a very close, matting turf, that is not affected by trampling. The seed, as usually sold, weighs 14 to 20 lbs. to the bushel, natural in the chaff, and 4 bushels of it would be required to sow an acre. (The absolutely clean or "fancy" seed offered weighs about 36 lbs. to the measured bushel, and 1 bushel or less of it is sufficient to sow an acre.) Price per lb.



RED TOP

Kentucky Blue Grass

June Grass. One of the most widely distributed and valuable native grasses. It combines more points of excellence than any other sort. It is a true perennial, lasting indefinitely and improving every year. Its densely creeping root-stalks, spreading habit and smooth, even growth, fine texture and rich green color render it one of the very best grasses for lawns. It forms a close turf, starts very early in the Spring, and lasts till frost. It succeeds in almost any soil, dry, rocky, sandy or gravelly and stands long-continued dry weather and hot suns. It takes, however, two or three years to become well established, and should, therefore, be sown only in connection with other grasses. If the soil is especially suitable it will eventually crowd these out, and make the finest possible sward. It is one of our most valuable pasture grasses, very productive and nutritious. 3 bushels to the acre. (14 lbs. to the bushel.) Price per lb.



BLUE GRASS

Broom Corn

(Twelve quarts to the acre.) Broom Corn succeeds in a good, deep soil, fresh but not damp; it is very sensitive to cold. Price per lb.

Improved Evergreen

This variety is extensively grown on account of the color and quality of its bush, which is long, fine, straight and always green; grows seven to nine feet high. Price per lb.

Early Amber

This variety grows from eleven to twelve feet in height, and where it can be planted by the first of May, the seed ripens almost invariably, affording an excellent food for stock and poultry. Seed should not be sown, however, until all danger of frost is over, as plants will make the most satisfactory growth during the warm weather. Price per lb.

Early Orange

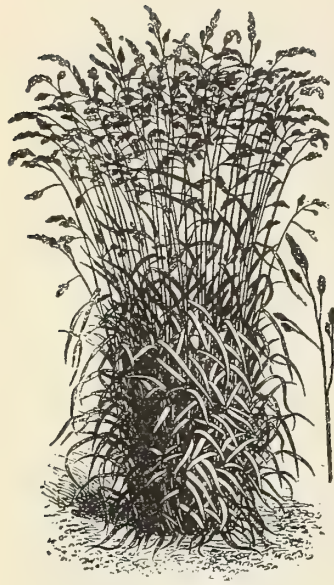
Largely planted in the warm Southern States, where the season is longer than that required to mature the Early Amber. Price per lb.

Kaffir Corn

This variety is entirely distinct from our common Indian Corn, and is especially desirable for planting where the Summers are hot and dry. The stout stalks grow stiffly erect, from six to ten feet in height, according to location and richness of the soil. The stalks and blades cure into an excellent fodder and are also desirable to furnish green forage during Summer months in light soils and dry locations. The seed is borne in a loose branching head ten to twelve inches in length at the top of the stalk, taking the place of the Tassel in the ordinary Corn. On good land the Kaffir Corn will yield fully fifty bushels per acre. It is highly esteemed for feeding to both stock and poultry. Price per lb.



EARLY AMBER



ORCHARD GRASS

Orchard Grass

Orchard Grass, as its name implies, is remarkably well suited for orchards as well as other lands. This grows as high as Timothy, and will produce two crops a year, and should be cut while in the first bloom, as it becomes woody very soon and loses its value for hay. When used for that purpose it should be sown alone. It is especially adapted to sheep pasture as sheep will leave other grasses for it. It will start earlier than any other known grass in the Spring, and if constantly pastured is a rapid grower. It is the best pasture grass known. On account of its growing in tufts, it is entirely unfit for lawn purposes. If sown alone, sow two bushels per acre. Price per lb.

Bromus Inermis

Drought defying, frost resisting. Yields enormous crops of splendid hay and affords early and abundant pasturage. It adapts itself to almost every condition of soil and climate and to any use to which grass may be put, equaling in quality and rivaling in yield almost any other grass. The roots push through the soil and form fresh plants on every side. It bears up well under hot Summer suns. It will grow under conditions that are very dry, and it can also stand being covered with water, not deep of course, for one or two weeks in the early Spring. It is an abundant producer of leaves and is much relished as pasture and hay. This grass may be sown at any time of the year when the ground is bare, but the best season is in the Spring, and with or without a nurse crop. If sown with a nurse crop that crop should be sown thinly. 15 pounds of good Bromus Inermis an acre is sufficient. It grows slowly for a time, hence the farmer should not be hasty in concluding that he has failed to get a stand of the grass. Price per lb.



BROMUS

Rhode Island Bent Grass

Resembles Red Top (*A. vulgaris*), but is of dwarfer habit, with shorter and narrower leaves. It makes a beautiful, close, fine turf, and is one of the very best grasses for lawns. It adapts itself to almost any soil, rich and moist, or dry, sandy and sterile. It is a native of Europe, but has been cultivated in our Eastern States for many years. Of late years we have been unable to obtain true and pure seed of it here, and we now import it from Europe, where it has been more carefully cultivated. 50 lbs. of seed to the acre is recommended for lawns. Height, 1 to 2 feet. Price per lb.

Crested Dog's-Tail

True. A stoloniferous perennial, forming a smooth, compact and lasting turf. It thrives best on rich, moist land, but it can accommodate itself to almost any soil. Its roots penetrate deeply into the ground, which enables it to stand severe droughts. It makes a good bottom grass and is therefore valuable in mixtures for lawns and putting greens. It thrives well in the shade. The color is the same as that of the Kentucky Blue Grass, and it is, therefore, excellent in mixture with that sort. If sown alone, 30 pounds to the acre is none too much, but it is recommended only in mixture with other sorts. Height, 1 to 2 feet. (30 lbs. to the bushel.) Price per lb.

Perennial Rye Grass

Although called a perennial, it seldom lasts more than three or four years. The cool, moist climate of England seems to suit it best, yet it succeeds very well in our Middle and Eastern States, and adapts itself to a great diversity of soils. The seed is large and heavy, and produces a strong, verdant growth in four or five weeks after sowing. It cures into hay that is rather hard but having a sweet flavor, and much relished by cattle and horses. Its nutritive value, especially in mixture with Red Clover, is very great. It is excellent in mixtures for quick effects in lawns or golf links. Height, 1½ to 2 feet. 60 lbs. to the acre. (28 lbs. to the bushel.) Price per lb.

Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass

One of the grasses most used in permanent or temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture. It succeeds best in cold, moist, light soils, in well-drained meadows and in low valleys rich in organic matter. It should not be grown at all in warm, dry land. It does not reach its full development till the second or third year, when it far exceeds most other sorts in the quantity of its produce and nutritive matter. After being mown it grows again very quickly. The forage, either green or dried, is very nourishing and much relished by cattle, especially when it has been cut young. Height 2 feet. 40 lbs. to the acre. (27 lbs. to the bushel.) Price per lb.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass

Most valuable for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth; it produces an abundant supply of foliage, which is relished by cattle early and late. For hay it may be cut twice a year, and for green soiling it may be cut four or five times in favorable seasons. It is very hardy, and withstands extreme drought and heat and cold. It is very valuable for our Southern States, where it is extensively cultivated for Winter grazing and for hay. Height, 2 to 4 feet. 50 lbs. to the acre. (13 lbs. to the bushel.) Price per lb.

Various-Leaved Fescue

A very early hardy perennial, 2 to 3 feet high, thriving best in cold, moist soils that are rich in humus and potash. In such soils it yields heavily and is valuable in grass mixtures for permanent meadows, either for mowing or grazing. Its great production of root-leaves makes it an excellent bottom grass. Its nutritive value is said to be very high. It grows very well in the shade, and is highly recommended for shaded lawns in mixture with other grasses. (15 lbs. to the bushel.) 40 lbs. to the acre. Price per lb.

For Poultrymen

Gordinier's Sunflower—Mammoth Russian

Mammoth Russian. The plants produce very large heads which measure twelve to twenty inches in diameter and contain an immense quantity of large striped seeds which are highly valued as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. They eat it greedily, thrive well, and lay the greatest number of eggs. Small rations of the seed fed to horses and other stock during the Winter months are of great service to keep them in fine healthy condition, imparting a sleek glossiness to the coat of hair. It will produce a good crop of seed even on thin poor land. Price per lb.

Maine Grown Seed Potatoes

Change Your Seed

Maine crops are thoroughly sprayed with Bug Death, keeping them green and growing and free from bugs, blight and rust germs until full maturity, allowing the seed boll to mature. No Paris green or arsenic used on crops.

The necessity for changing Potato Seed often is universally admitted by all well-posted growers, but too seldom practiced, especially when the best seed can be had at so little additional outlay. We were never in better shape to supply Choice Stock, True to Name, and Northern Grown, than we are this season.

Any good soil will produce Potatoes, but a sandy loam is best. Make furrows of good depth, 3 feet apart; drop the cut-seed pieces about 8 or 10 inches apart. If grown in hills, one or two pieces of Potatoes, containing one or more eyes in each piece, are placed in each hill, which are made 3 feet apart each way. Cover the seed four inches, but not so deep in wet, cold land. When the sprouts appear, cultivate and hoe to keep the soil free and clear of weeds. As the vines increase, draw earth around them, forming a slight ridge. Just as soon as the bugs appear use Bug Death. One peck will plant about 100 feet of row, or 100 hills. Ten bushels are required to plant an acre.

By planting our Northern Grown Seed you are assured of Early Maturity, Increased Yield and a Vigorous Growth. To produce healthy stock we use first-class potato land, nothing but pure, well-matured, good-sized seed. The seed Potatoes are very carefully handled when digging and barreling, that they may not be bruised or otherwise injured. Our seed Potato stocks should not be compared with Potatoes picked up on the market, named at a guess, and sold for seed.

Order seed Potatoes early. We would most earnestly request our customers to send in their orders early. We then book and fill them in the order received. By so doing you take very little risk in getting what you want, as compared with waiting until the last moment.

Early Varieties

Snow (White). Sometimes called Poor Man's Friend

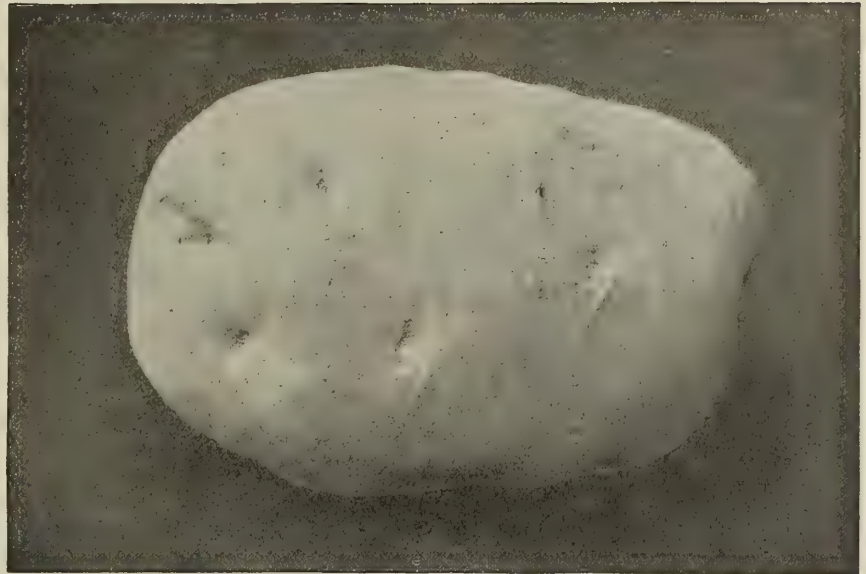
On account of the large yields that have been reported of this Potato it is rightly entitled to be called the "Poor Man's Friend." It is of handsome shape and most desirable for the best trade. It is a vigorous grower, ripens uniformly, a little later than Green Mountain, is a good keeper and fast becoming one of the most popular medium late varieties. The vines are always very heavy, the seed being especially vigorous and tubers always good size where soil is well tilled. Our customers will find the Snow a very reliable Potato. We can furnish nice stock while the supply lasts. Price per bushel

Early White Albino

This wonderful early Potato is a good cropper. The skin and flesh are extremely white, of exceptionally good cooking quality and very prolific, fully as early as the old Early Rose in maturing, and particularly valuable for the early market by reason of its fine shape and early maturity. The vines grow erect and it is one of the best early varieties to withstand blight and disease. One other good quality of this wonderful Potato is its great keeping quality. Plant some of these on good soil and give them good cultivation. It will pay you. Price per bus.

Gordinier's Troy Market

One of the best extra early pink varieties. A strong grower, dark vines of fine quality. This sort should be given a trial. As stock is limited this sort is sold only by the pound. Price per lb.



POTATO, SNOW

Medium-Early Varieties

Star of East

One of the best medium early sorts. Good cropper. Price per bushel

Irish Cobbler Potato

A comparatively new and very fine early variety, extensively grown for market in some localities. The tubers are very handsome, almost round, averaging uniform in shape and size. Flesh white and of excellent quality, skin cream and buff with whitish netting. This is a very reliable variety and heavy cropper. Price per bushel.

Late Varieties

Norcross, Pure White

Originated in 1895. Seed boll grown on the old Early Rose pollenized with Beauty of Hebron. Singular as it may seem, this Potato is one of the late maturing varieties, somewhat blocky in shape, smooth surface, very excellent table quality, cooking dry and mealy. Grows a thrifty, upright top, with large leaves, and is above the average of the white kinds to withstand blight. It has a wonderful reputation in New England and New York State for its superior quality and large yield. Price per bushel

Green Mountain, Jr., New White Seedling

Originated by W. E. Johnson in 1905. An inbred Green Mountain; seed boll grown on Green Mountain and pollenized with Green Mountain. It is practically thoroughbred or pure bred. It has all the parent's good qualities and in general appearance is the same, except it is a trifle whiter in color and the skin more netted. It grows round to oblong, somewhat flattened; eyes shallow. The sprouts in Spring are white and stubby and do not grow very long. Soon after the stalks appear above the surface they branch very much, the broad, dark green leaves lying close to and completely covering the ground, which will kill weeds and grass and have a tendency to hold moisture. It will make a vigorous, rapid growth, set a large number in the hill and mature to the best marketable size a few days earlier than its parents. Blossom is white, with yellow center stalks. Cooking quality excellent. In 1908 on our trial grounds it gave a yield at the rate of 640 bushels per acre. In 1909 two hills produced 31 Potatoes. Price per bushel

NOTICE.—We carry in stock many other varieties and if you will write we will send you full descriptions and prices. H. W. G.

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FERTILIZING

This is not an interesting subject, however, it is a subject with which you must be perfectly familiar if you want to have a successful garden, lawn or farm. To get the most out of the soil you must have a knowledge of fertilizing ingredients. It is not a scientific treatise. Just a simple truthful little article, easily read, easily understood. If you are willing to buy the best seed, and if you are willing to give the crops the best care, why not go a little further and provide them with the food they must have? In other words, insure your next crop. First bear in mind these principles as defined by the famous German Chemist, Baron Von Liebig:

1. "A soil can be termed fertile only when it contains all the materials requisite for the nutrition of plants in the required quantity and in the proper form."
2. "With every crop a part of these ingredients is removed. A part of this part is added again from the inexhaustible store of the atmosphere; another part, however, is lost forever if not replaced by man."
3. "The fertility of the soil remains unchanged if all the ingredients of the crop are given back to the land. Such a restitution is effected by manure."

A fertilizer that contains these three fertilizing constituents, i. e., nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash is called a "Complete Fertilizer." A "Complete Fertilizer" is, therefore the best. A "Complete Fertilizer" is the one you should use.

How can you buy a Complete Fertilizer?

Well, you can buy complete commercial fertilizers, but they do not contain Humus, and Humus, you will remember, is one of the necessary substances.

Now we suggest "Wizard" Pulverized Sheep Manure as the best complete fertilizer for your use. It is a complete fertilizer in every sense of the term, for it contains not only nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, but humus as well. Therefore, it is better than commercial fertilizers. "Wizard" Sheep Manure is not unsightly, it is very convenient to use, and does not contain weed seeds. Therefore, it is better than rotted manure. Here's the analysis per ton of the manure of different farm animals. This analysis is made by the United States Department of Agriculture, so it's accurate

Analysis Per Ton of Manure of Different Animals.

	Nitrogen, Per Cent.	Phosphoric Acid, Per Cent.	Potash, Per Cent.
Sheep .....	.768	.391	.591
Calves .....	.497	.172	.532
Pigs .....	.840	.390	.320
Cows .....	.426	.290	.440
Horses .....	.490	.260	.480

Price Hundred Lbs., \$1.75; Per Ton, Special Price.

Bradley's Complete Manure for Potatoes and Vegetables

Guaranteed Analysis for N. Y. and N. J.

Nitrogen	3.29 to 4.12	per cent.
Equal to Ammonia	4 to 5	per cent.
Soluble Phos. Acid	6 to 7	per cent.
Reverted Phos. Acid	2 to 3	per cent.
Available Phos. Acid	8 to 10	per cent.
Insoluble Phos. Acid	1 to 2	per cent.
Total Phos. Acid	9 to 11	per cent.
Potash (Actual)	7 to 8	per cent.
Equal to Sul. Potash	12.94 to 14.79	per cent.

For the growth of Early and Abundant Crops and to secure the best in form, character, tint and weight.

Prices on Application.

Bradley's Ammoniated Dissolved Bone

Guaranteed Analysis for N. Y. and N. J.

Nitrogen	1.65 to 2.47	per cent.
Equal to Ammonia	2 to 3	per cent.
Soluble Phos. Acid	6 to 7	per cent.
Reverted Phos. Acid	2 to 3	per cent.
Available Phos. Acid	8 to 10	per cent.
Insoluble Phos. Acid	1 to 2	per cent.
Total Phos. Acid	9 to 11	per cent.
Potash (Actual)	2 to 3	per cent.
Equal to Sul. Potash	3.70 to 5.55	per cent.

This compound presents a formula that has brought to many farmers ample and profitable crops. It is admirable for Fall grain crops or Spring sowings of Oats and Barley, with the merit of many successive successful annual tests.

Agricultural Hydrated Lime

Agricultural Hydrated Lime is guaranteed to be 96 to 97 per cent. pure. Prof. Fippin, of Cornell University, says: "That for fertilizer 60 lbs. Hydrated Lime produces same results as 100 lbs. of Air Slaked or 250 lbs. of Ground Rock Lime."

85 per cent. Hydrated Lime will pass through a very fine mesh screen.

Hydrated Lime is the strongest rectifier of impure soils, and produces greatest results.

Hydrated Lime is best for drilling. Every impurity is taken out of AGRICULTURAL HYDRATED LIME. There is no core.

Hydrated Lime makes clay soils less likely to bake; easier to work and more porous. On sandy soils the opposite is true, it holds large particles together, thus retaining moisture longer.

Hydrated Lime is best for sweetening soils, because it makes the soil alkaline, which promotes the growth of beneficial bacteria, especially those that convert valueless soil compounds into plant food. Any lime that does not show the following analysis is not good for agricultural purposes: Silica 1.89 per cent., Iron Oxide and Alumina, 0.35 per cent., Lime, 96.88 per cent., Magnesia, 0.86 per cent.

Prices on Application.

Bradley's Patent Superphosphate

Guaranteed Analysis for N. Y. and N. J.

	Per Cent.
Nitrogen	2.06 to 2.88
Equal to Ammonia	2½ to 3½
Soluble Phos. Acid	6 to 7
Reverted Phos. Acid	2 to 3
Available Phos. Acid	8 to 10
Insoluble Phos. Acid	1 to 2
Total Phos. Acid	9 to 11
Potash (Actual)	1½ to 2½
Equal to Sul. Potash	2.77 to 4.62

Bradley's Patent "the eldest of the family" of all the brands made for so many years by the Bradley Co., having the well-known trade-mark, is a warranty to every buyer, an assurance every farmer can rely upon in his purchases.

Bradley's Potato Fertilizer

Guaranteed Analysis for N. Y. and N. J.

Nitrogen	2.06 to 2.88	per cent.
Equal to Ammonia	2½ to 3½	per cent.
Soluble Phos. Acid	6 to 7	per cent.
Reverted Phos. Acid	2 to 3	per cent.
Available Phos. Acid	8 to 10	per cent.
Insoluble Phos. Acid	1 to 2	per cent.
Total Phos. Acid	9 to 11	per cent.
Potash (Actual)	3 to 4	per cent.
Equal to Sul. Potash	5.55 to 7.40	per cent.

In this brand the proportions of Ammonia and Potash are adjusted to sections where less rapid growth is desired and where, too, the presence of Potash already in the soil makes a larger percentage unnecessary—lands that produce vigorous timber are generally better charged with Potash than lighter soils. The grain producing element is amply present. This grade can be termed an Economizer and will be found a most satisfactory crop producer.

Bradley's Soluble Dissolved Bone

Guaranteed Analysis for N. Y., N. J. and Penn.

Soluble Phos. Acid	12 to 14	per cent.
Reverted Phos. Acid	2 to 3	per cent.
Available Phos. Acid	14 to 16	per cent.
Insoluble Phos. Acid	1 to 2	per cent.
Total Phos. Acid	15 to 17	per cent.

This is the best and most economical form of Phosphoric Acid for the thoughtful buyer. "The best is the cheapest," yet not "cheap" as to quality, but economical as to cost. The proportions of Soluble and Reverted percentages in the aggregate of Available tells the tale.

Ashes, Canada Hard Wood

Drives away insects and improves the texture of the soil; indispensable for all crops requiring potash; very beneficial for garden and field crops, grass lands and lawns. Contains 6% carbonate of potash. Apply 1 to 2 tons per acre, as one heavy application is better than the same quantity put on in fractions.

We are carload buyers, ask for price.

Nitrate of Soda

Valuable solely for the nitrogen it contains. It is chiefly a stimulant, used in addition to other fertilizers. It is quick in action and hastens crops to maturity; being extremely soluble it is easily applied after the plants are above ground at the rate of 100 to 500 lbs. per acre.

Write for prices.

Write for Prices on the Following.

Nitrate of Soda	Sulphate of Potash
Muriate of Potash	Kainit
Acid Phosphate	Rose Grower Bone Meal

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H. W. GORDINIER

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